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# How the Public are being Swindled.

WHAT CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS MAKE UNDER THE N.P.,  
OR NATIONAL PLUNDER POLICY, WITH PROTECTIVE  
DUTIES OF FROM 25% TO 35%.

## "WARRANTED 14 K."

DOES NOT MEAN "WARRANTED 14 K." WHEN STAMPEO  
ON CASES MANUFACTURED BY THE AMERICAN  
WATCH CASE CO. OF TORONTO.

## "SOLID GOLD"

MAY BE TWO-THIRDS BRASS WHEN STAMPED ON RINGS  
MANUFACTURED BY P. W. ELLIS & CO., TORONTO.

Let the Public read and learn, then they will  
intelligently vote to wipe out that N.P. Robber.

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TORONTO, CANADA :

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## The N P. and Watch Cases.



HE Canadian jewellers and many other people in Canada are doubtless anxious to know the result of that celebrated "Watch Cases" case of the American Watch Case Co. of Toronto (not to be confounded with the American Watch Co., of Waltham, U.S.) *versus* W. F. Doll, formerly wholesale jeweller, of Winnipeg. This was the action of the American Watch Case Company against Mr. Doll, claiming \$5,000 damages for alleged slander. It will be remembered that Mr. Doll had persistently advertised the Company and Mr. McNaught, its business manager, as manufacturing gold-plated watch cases and stamping them "Warranted 14k.," and as manufacturing silver-plated watch cases and stamping them "Perfection Coin Silver;" and also as having stolen its name, "American Watch Case Co.," from that of the oldest and best-known watch case company in the world, viz., the American Watch Co., of Waltham. Mr. Doll had also stated that the Toronto company imitated—in everything *but quality*—the cases manufactured by the American watch case companies.

These accusations were replied to by Mr. McNaught through the pages of *The Trader*, the only jewellers' paper in Canada, of which Mr. McNaught is editor and proprietor.

In the summer of 1893, on the advice of Inspector Archibald and the Queen's police-court lawyer, Mr. Curry, Mr. Doll caused Mr. McNaught to appear in court on a charge of fraud.

The Queen's Solicitor failed to have Mr. McNaught convicted. Mr. Doll claimed the facts had not been fully brought out, otherwise the case would have ended seriously for the company and Mr. McNaught; and, being determined to prove to the public that all the charges he had made against Mr. McNaught and the company were true in substance and in fact, he rented a store in the Rossin House Block, King St., Toronto, and in the show windows there exhibited a number of the American Watch Case Company's watch cases, with large lettered banners and cards, describing how and where the watch cases, guarantees, etc., were deceptive and fraudulent.

Mr. Doll also exhibited over one hundred letters which he had received from jewellers in all parts of Canada, denouncing the American Watch Case Co.'s watch cases as "slide," etc. This exhibition drew large crowds and caused no end of talk, the company's office and factory being on King Street West, a little west of the Rossin House Block.

The President of the company, the Rev. John N. Lake, and the manager, Mr. W. K. McNaught, were apparently cut to the quick, and showed it by applying to the court for an injunction to stop the exhibit.

They entered an action for libel against Mr. Doll, claiming \$5,000 damages; but he showed to the satisfaction of the court that his charges were well founded and the exhibition justifiable. The company's application for an injunction was therefore *refused*.

The show went merrily on; but it was another case of the Boy and the Frogs: the fun was all one-sided.

To show how anxious Mr. McNaught and the company were to bring Mr. Doll to trial and have the facts brought out in court, and (if Doll could not prove what he had stated) to secure judgment against him for the \$5,000 (for Mr. Doll is said to be well off, and one of the largest real estate owners in the North-west), the company did not bring the action before the court *until nearly two years had elapsed*.



In February, 1895, for some nine days did the court and a jury of "twelve good men and true" continue to investigate the company's watch cases and Mr. Doll's charges; and they *unanimously agreed* that the company were entitled to *no damages*. On two or three minor points the jury disagreed, seven being in favor of Mr. Doll and five against.

The total costs of the suit, amounting to over \$6,000, Mr. McNaught and the company must pay or have the case tried again. This Chancellor Boyd, the trial judge, advised them *not to do*.

The following are some of the facts as brought out in court and under examination, which should be interesting to all buying, selling, or using watch cases; but particularly entertaining and enlightening to those looking for pointers on the boasted morality of some of Toronto's ministers and leading citizens, in whose interests these watch cases are being manufactured under a protective tariff of 35%.

The Rev. John N. Lake admitted that he was president of the American Watch Case Co., and that he and his wife held seven thousand dollars' worth of the company's stock. For the office of president he drew a salary of \$1,000 a year, presumably for the use of his name and influence in selling stock. He (the reverend gentleman) when under oath said it was very wicked to run street cars on Sundays; but when questioned if it was wicked for his company to advertise watch cases and parts of watch cases as solid gold and solid silver, that were really only gold and silver plated, he declared he did not know. When shown one of the company's gold-plated cases, which they had sold and stamped "Warranted 14k.," but which was shown to be only a gold-plated case with a 14 karat back, he said he did not know if that were wicked or not. He claimed that Mr. H. H. Fudger, wholesale fancy goods dealer and president of the Goldsmiths' Stock Company in Toronto, and a large stockholder in the American

Watch Case Company, induced him to buy the stock he held in the A. W. C. Co.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, a well-known member of one of Toronto's fashionable churches, draws a salary of \$5,000 a year as general manager and secretary-treasurer of the company. He is also a prominent member of the National Club (Conservative), and well-known politically as an aggressive writer in the interests of the National Policy. He blushing admitted, when under cross-examination, that he christened that combination of Canadian Conservatives of which his company is made up, as the AMERICAN Watch Case Company. When this patriot was asked why he did not name it the "Maple Leaf," "Canadian," "Ontario," "Toronto," or "Quigley," under which latter name the Canadian cases were formerly made, he replied that the Canadians owned as much of the continent as the Americans did, and therefore had as much right to the name "American" as the American Watch Co. of Waltham, U.S. That was an answer worthy of those *other Conservative patriots* Connolly, McGreevy, Watters, *et al.*, those thieves, personal friends of our Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, who were let out of gaol because they knew so much, or because, as they said, the atmosphere of the cell made them ill.

Mr. McNaught, when asked why he advertised some of the company's watch cases as Perfection Coin Silver which were really only silver-plated, said that the silver that was on them—the plating—was coin silver. The same was true, he said, of the watch cases they stamped "Warranted 14k."—the plating was 14k. gold.

He swore that the Eagle cases, of which he and the company have sold thousands, and which were stamped with an eagle, *were solid gold*. Mr. Quigley, who is the manager of the manufacturing department where these so-called solid gold Eagle cases were made, in his examination for discovery some weeks previous to the trial, swore that they were not gold, and that their intrinsic

value was only about 38 cents. These were the so-called Ladies' solid gold cases, which were shown to have been sold by many Toronto jewellers at from \$10 to \$18 each.

Mr. McNaught turned a shade paler, and looked like a cat caught stealing cream, when forced to confess that he gave the name "MOHAWK" to those now celebrated watch cases, which he was forced to admit contained less than 5c. worth of gold. The "Mohawk," he said, was put on the market to compete with and drive out a case of similar *appearance*, which was being imported into Canada. But Mr. McNaught's (or the company's) Mohawk had the advantage in the Canadian market of 35 per cent. protection over the imported cases. They both cost the same at the factory, and yet he and his company—that combination of Conservatives—actually put into the Canadian cases only *one-twentieth* of the quantity of gold contained in the imported article. And they were hypocrites and thieves enough to advertise that "Mohawk" abortion as equal to the imported case.

Mr. McNaught admitted that Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., the Goldsmiths' Stock Co., T. H. Lee & Son, all of Toronto, and other Canadian wholesale jewelers, had bought largely of those "MOHAWKS," "Perfection Coin Silver," "Eagles," and the cases stamped "Warranted 14 k." Of these, the "Mohawks" and "Eagles" were only brass gilded, the "Perfection Coin Silver" and the "Warranted 14 k." were only brass or base metal gold plated. He was further forced to admit that the company made these goods and put them on the market, while they were advertising as follows. The company's advertising medium, the *Trader*, of January, 1890, on page 8, says:

"Every case manufactured by this company bears one of their trade marks and is fully guaranteed no matter by whom sold."

And their advertisements in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, which he admitted writing and paying for, say:

"We the American Watch Case Co., of Toronto, de-



cided at the outset of our business career that we would make no goods that did not bear our registered trade mark, and that *every* case should be stamped with the exact quality of the metal with which it is made."

And yet the Rev. President of this company, and the goody-goody directors and stockholders could advertise in this way, while at the same time they were creating those cursed abortions, some of which contained neither mark nor stamp, others contained *false* stamps, such as "Warranted 14k.," "Perfection Coin," etc.; while still others contained, not their own name or trade mark, but a name and stamp imitating that of a well-known and reliable United States manufacturer's case, like the Montauk or Eagle. At the same time, these people seemed to think it very wicked and demoralizing to run street cars on Sunday. Surely Canada is no place for these people; they should be in Abraham's bosom, with Isaac and Jacob. Police Inspector Archibald, who is a member of the same church as his superior officer, Mayor Kennedy, as is also the president of this company, was so busily engaged with the mayor in persecuting Mr. Kelly and other liberal-minded people, who wanted street cars on Sunday, that he had no time to look after a concern, good, bad, or indifferent, where a rev. gentleman of his church did the honors.

The following, Mr. McNaught admitted, were the company's stockholders:

Rev. John N. Lake, Mrs. Lake, W. E. Boyd, Rev. R. Brechen, H. H. Fudger, R. W. Clark, Mrs. Campbell, I. J. Gieran, Rev. A. H. Harris, Mrs. Jones, Albert Kliser, M. Kavanagh, J. C. Kemp, J. Aird, Levy Bros., C. E. Madison, Mrs. E. A. Madison, A. A. McDonald, John McKnight, R. Russell, J. Scully, W. B. Torrence, G. F. Warwick, W. K. McNaught, Robt. J. Quigley.

If these people were not aware before the trial of the class of goods the company put on the market and the way the working man was being skinned with the goods which paid them—the stockholders—such big

dividends, they now know full well, and if honest, will either compel the managers to make only honest goods and honestly advertise them or ask the court to wind up the hypocritical octopus which is parading under a heavy protective tariff as a NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Mr. R. G. Quigley, who draws \$5,000 a year as manager of the manufacturing department, the man who carried out McNaught's schemes in watch cases, it appears played up sick during the nine days' trial. The people at the factory stated to the man with the subpoena that Mr. Quigley was in New York. The lady at his house said that he was sick in bed; but a detective learned that he was neither in New York nor sick in bed, and was only ashamed to come to court and tell about the "Mohawks," "Eagles," etc. *He*, apparently, had more respect for himself and his family than had Mr. McNaught and Rev. John N. Lake. If he had had his way, the company's watch cases and their way of doing business would not have been so acid-ried and exposed in open court to public ridicule.

Messrs. Edmund Scheuer, A. C. Anderson, wholesale jewellers, Toronto, and Prof. John Latimer, witnesses for the company, all gave strong evidence in favor of the defendant, instead of against him, as the company supposed they would.

Mr. Scheuer stated that he always supposed that Mr. McNaught's company put solid gold crowns on all their gold cases, as they advertised them. He had always bought and sold them as solid gold, and was much taken aback to learn that he had for years unknowingly deceived his customers, as he had been deceived by the American Watch Case Company and Mr. McNaught.

Prof. (Rev.) John Latimer, Toronto, the assayer and analytical chemist, said that he had assayed one of the company's so-called 14 karat cases, which was stamped with the company's trade mark, "A.W.C.C. 14k." with Maltese cross. He found it was not 14 karat.

True, Mr. Matt. Ellis, another strong Conservative and



National Policy stump orator, the last of the company's witnesses, showed his animus against Mr. Doll and the yellow-dog species of fondness for Mr. McNaught and the company in many ways. He went so far as to say that his company (P. W. Ellis & Co.) had used Mr. McNaught's watch cases in very large quantities, and he swore *they were well satisfied with them*. But Mr. Ellis had to confess, like another cat caught stealing cream, to the gentle impeachment of the company of which he is a member (P. W. Ellis & Co.) manufacturing rings which contained about 77 per cent. brass or base metal and only about 33 per cent. gold, or one-third gold and two-thirds brass, and causing the same to be palmed upon the consumers in Canada as SOLID GOLD. And this while they are being protected under the National Policy to the extent of 25 per cent.

That honorable gentleman the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, whom the *Christian Guardian* delights to honor, recognizes it as right and just for the manufacturers in Canada to make these watch cases, rings, etc., where-with to skin the farmers, and even assists by protecting them to the extent of 25 to 35 per cent. in so doing. But the honorable gentleman creates and recognizes stringent laws against the farmer, who dares to add, not 77 per cent., but even 1 per cent. of water to the milk he sells to the manufacturer. In other words, he compels the farmers in Canada to sell *without protection unadulterated food of legal standard weight and measure* to the manufacturer, but protects the manufacturer to the extent of 25 to 35 per cent, and *allows him to sell adulterated stamped-up goods like these watches and rings* to the farmer, and while doing so the manufacturer may be a member of the Cabinet, a minister of the gospel or inspector of police; and live in that city of churches Toronto, where these same manufacturers, ministers and others say it is very wicked to run street cars on Sunday.

Mr. Doll, for his defence, had subpoenaed the following

well-known Toronto jewellers, who had all been more or less swindled or deceived by the watch cases manufactured by the American Watch Case Co. of Toronto :— Messrs. J. E. Ellis, Ryrie, Morphy, Wanless, A. & B. Kent, Mills, Parks, J. W. and J. T. Johnson, Spanner, Dixon and Carnegie ; but, owing to Mr. McNaught's or the company's witnesses all (with the exception of Mr. Matt. Ellis) giving strong evidence in Mr. Doll's favor, none of these gentlemen were called.

But Mr. Edgar Wills, Sec'y.-Treasurer of the watch manufacturers' combination, and who is also Secretary of the Board of Trade, was called, and he reluctantly testified that he, from instructions and a copy of a price-list received from McNaught, caused to be printed and circulated the American Watch Case Company's price-list of watch cases, where the company's gilt watch cases containing less than five cents' worth of gold were advertised as "*gold filled*;" where brass watch crowns gold-plated were advertised as "*solid gold*;" and where silver-plated watch-cases were advertised as "*Perfection Coin Silver*."

Mr. Wills swore no mistake had been made, and that the goods were advertised according to Mr. McNaught's instructions.

Mr. T. C. Davis, secretary of the Winnipeg Jewelry Co., Winnipeg, whose evidence had been taken by commission testified that he had ordered solid gold watch cases from the A. W. C. Co., of Toronto, which were stamped "Warranted 14 k." and which he had sold as 14 karat gold but that proved to be only gold plated, and that he had purchased and sold some of the company's so called *solid gold* "Eagle" cases, which proved to be only a valueless composition, gold plated. He had sent one of the A. W. C. Co.'s so called gold filled cases to Chicago to be assayed, and which was found by U.S. Assayer Weiss of that city to be only a gilt case, containing less than ten cents' worth of gold.

Prof. Thomas Hayes, assayer and analytical chemist,

of Toronto, whose evidence was also taken by commission, said he had, by Mr. Doll's instructions, secured one of the American Watch Case Co. of Toronto's so-called "gold filled" cases, and had cut the same in two. He had assayed one half, the other half was produced in court. He found the half assayed to contain a fraction over two cents' worth of gold, so that the whole case would not contain five cents' worth of gold.

Mr. Doll was then called in his own defence. He occupied one forenoon in giving a short history of himself, the class of goods manufactured by the American Watch Case Co., and the causes which led to his exposing them. He admitted publishing all the so-called libels complained of; he said whatever he had stated in print or otherwise was absolutely true, and he had the proofs in court wherewith to convince the jury.

The plaintiff's counsel spent two whole days in cross-examining Mr. Doll, and only succeeded in bringing out more evidence against the American Watch Case Co., and in clinching the nails already driven into the coffin of that prince of mountebanks, Mr. W. K. McNaught, better known as the Modern Ananias.

Mr. Doll apparently had not only a straight story to tell, but understood his piece; for in the two days he spent in the box under the severe cross-examination of the learned counsel, Mr. Lount, Q.C., assisted by the astute Mr. Roaf, he did not contradict himself in the slightest. As one of the reporters remarked, "he was the coolest man during his examination in the courtroom."

Mr. Doll said he was a naturalized British subject. He had lived in Canada over 25 years, and had spent over twenty-two years in the jewellery business, nineteen years for himself. He had never failed, and had always paid 100 cents on the dollar. He had sold his first retail jewellery business for 100 cents on the dollar for the stock and \$100 for his goodwill; and had sold his wholesale jewellery business, the last business with which he



was connected, for \$25,000, and he was one of the largest real estate holders in Manitoba. This was to show that Mr. McNaught and the American Watch Case Co. lied when they gave out to the public, as they did, that Mr. Doll was an irresponsible party; and McNaught was perfectly well aware of those facts when he tried to pull the wool over the eyes of the public, because for some fifteen years previous he had through the columns of his paper (copies of which were put in evidence) constantly spoken in high praise of Mr. Doll's integrity. In December, 1890, he had devoted two pages of his paper to a laudation of Mr. Doll's business ability and financial standing, and held him up as an example for the imitation of other Canadian jewellers.

Mr. Doll further clearly showed that, previous to the inauguration of the National Policy, with its 35 per cent. protection on watch cases, watch cases were manufactured in Canada by the Mr. Quigley who is now manager of the manufacturing department of the American Watch Case Co. Mr. Quigley then made only honest watch cases, and stamped his own name in each and every case he made. Mr. Doll produced some of Quigley's old cases, and declared it was clear that the excessive protection made the then honest manufacturer dishonest.

Mr. Doll produced 40 or 50 watch cases such as the company manufacture at the present time, some of which were stamped warranted 14 k. that were not solid gold, some were stamped "perfection coin silver" that were merely silver plated. Some which the company had sold as *solid gold*, stamped with an eagle, presumably to make the public believe they were genuine United States cases, but which were only a valueless composition gilded over, and did not contain the maker's name and trade mark. No wonder the A. W. C. Co., Mr. Quigley, and Rev. John R. Lake were ashamed of them. These gentlemen were so busy fighting against the working-men's Sunday street car, they had no time to put their name or trade mark on *things* like those eagle cases

whereby the makers could be traced. Mr. Doll also produced a number of "Mohawks," so-called gold filled cases which contained less than five cents' worth of gold; these he showed were made to imitate the well-known "Montauk" cases manufactured in the United States, which is a well-known first-class filled case and is fully guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear fifteen years. This every dealer in Canada knows. The U. S. "Montauk" and Canadian "Mohawk" were so much alike in appearance that no jeweller could tell the one from the other without closely examining the stamp.

Mr. Doll also produced some of the A. W. C. Co.'s so-called guarantees, a slip of paper the size of a silver dollar on which is printed the supposed guarantee which they put in the back of gold filled cases. These guarantees he pointed out were very misleading, as the company only guaranteed their cases to be *made to wear* fifteen years, while the United States made cases contained an honest guarantee that they would wear for fifteen years.

The Canadian guarantee was a blind which really had no meaning, while the U. S. guarantee was what it purported to be, a guarantee as to quality and thickness of gold, for which the American Watch Co. of Waltham held themselves responsible. The Canadian cases, Mr. Doll said, were like Mr. McNaught, "made to be good."

Mr. Doll also produced a petition signed by the leading jewellers in Canada, which he had presented to the government, asking that it be made a criminal offence to manufacture watch cases, rings, etc., such as those made by the American Watch Case Co. and P. W. Ellis & Co. unless they were stamped with the correct quality of the material from which they were made. Another petition, signed by over 150 jewellers, had also been presented to Parliament, asking that the duty on watch cases and clocks be reduced from 35 to at least 15 per cent., and 15 or 20 per cent. duty be put on diamonds, which are now free, as diamonds were luxuries used only by the capitalist or rich manufacturer.

Mr. Doll pointed out that it was most unjust to tax the poor man's watch and clock 35 per cent. and admit the rich man's diamonds free.

The requests of these petitioners were not granted by the Government (except so far as the reduction of the duty on clocks from 35 to 25 per cent.), because Messrs. McNaught, Ellis, and their friends sent in a counter-petition at the same time, they having heard of the other petition.

Mr. Doll also produced a large bundle of letters which he had received from jewellers in all parts of Canada, denouncing the American Watch Case Co. of Toronto. its manager McNaught, its watch cases, and its way of doing business. Of these, the letters of K. Bezanson, Moncton, N.B.; W. N. Mills, P.E.I.; R. Knox, Mount Forest, Ont.; J. R. Ormond, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Pace, Lethbridge, N.W.T.; and Jas. Fraser, New Westminster, B.C., were read, and their denunciations were particularly strong and bitter. They considered the American Watch Case Co.'s goods a swindle on the public, etc., etc., and contained offers to Mr. Doll of money and other assistance to expose and uproot the concern.

It was shown that the Canadian company stamped their watch-cases—those they did stamp—"A.W.C.Co.," while the genuine, original American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., always stamped their cases—until the stamp was imitated by the Toronto company,—“A. W. Co.,” after which they added “Waltham.” The Canadian company continued to stamp theirs “A.W.C.Co.,” discreetly leaving out “Toronto.” So that nine out of ten people who are to-day carrying a watch-case stamped “A. W. C. Co.” believe that they are carrying a genuine Waltham or U. S. made watch case, whereas it is only an N.P. abortion, masquerading under an old reliable U.S. company's name.

It was also shown that Mr. McNaught had engaged the services of Mr. Charley (C. D.) Maughan, who is



employed as traveller by one of the stock-holders of the company (H. H. Fudger, president of the Goldsmith's Stock Company), to act as a spy on Mr. Doll's character and business records in the districts where he had done business for the previous nineteen years. But though Mr. Maughan worked the ground over for two years, he was unable to put his finger on a single blot; so that the line of defence Mr. McNaught had relied on to discredit Mr. Doll's evidence, by endeavoring to show he was not reliable, was entirely abandoned.

After the address by Mr. Lount, Q.C., for the company, and Mr. Riddle, Q.C., for the defendant Doll, and the summing up of Chancellor Boyd, the jury brought in their verdict. They could not agree on some minor points, but all were agreed that the company were not entitled to any damages.

The directors succeeded in *preventing all of the Toronto papers* (with the exception of the *Telegram*) from *publishing the evidence* as it came out in court. They tried hard and brought strong influence to bear on the editor of the *Telegram*, but it failed to prevent him doing his duty, and publishing the (to the American Watch Case Co. and its directors) death-dealing evidence.

And the *Trader*, Mr. McNaught's own paper, the only jewellers' paper in Canada, said not a word to its numerous readers about the evidence, pro or con. Of that (to the jewellers) most important and interesting "cases case," wherefore so much silence, Brother McNaught? Has thy pen, with its hitherto boasted powers, followed Ananias, or taken example of Judas and hanged itself?

Many people will, no doubt, from what was shown in Court against the company and Mr. McNaught, find it hard to understand how it came that Mr. McNaught was not convicted of fraud on the charges made against him in the Police Court, which were taken up so zealously by Inspector Archibald and Crown Attorney Curry before these gentlemen knew who Mr. McNaught was, or who

was behind him and the company. It appears that when Mr. McNaught was summoned to the Police Court he soon learned that Mr. Curry was the Crown Prosecutor, the gentleman with whom it would rest to a very large extent whether he would be convicted or not.

Mr. McNaught was nobody's fool in this instance. He found that this Mr. Curry was part of the tail end, or one of the junior members of the legal firm of Roaf, Roaf, Curry & Gunther, and so our friend McNaught went to the head of the legal firm, Mr. Roaf, and engaged him for his defence.

When the day set for trial arrived it was found Mr. Curry had gone for his holidays ; and the Queen's work devolved upon the real tail end of the legal concern, Mr. Gunther, who was as putty in the hands of the head of the firm, Mr. Roaf, assisted by Mr. Fullerton, Q.C., who, it is said, has more weight before Col. Denison than his ability should entitle him to.

The case, Mr. Doll says, was not properly or intelligently put before the magistrate by Mr. Gunther, and was dismissed practically without being heard. Then Mr. Roaf drew up a maliciously false report of the trial, and Mr. McNaught with the company's funds (as he himself was forced to confess) paid the papers for publishing it. The *Telegram* and *World* afterwards apologized editorially to Mr. Doll, stating that they had printed it at so much a line on Mr. McNaught's request.

Mr. Doll says that the American Watch Case Company's watch cases, P. W. Ellis & Co.'s rings, invoices, letters, petitions, etc., which figured at the Police Court at the trial, and in the Rossin House window, will be put on exhibition in Montreal, Toronto, and London as soon as the general elections are declared, in order to show the public how the working man is being skinned by the manufacturers under the N. P. or national plunder policy of 25 to 35 per cent. protection.

Until then those articles, Mr. Doll says, can be seen by any interested parties at his cottage, 56 Kew Beach.